

PURSH'S STATION FOR SCOLOPENDRIUM VULGARE RE-DISCOVERED.—That the ladies of the Syracuse Botanical Club are both zealous and fortunate may be shown by the following note from their Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Myers:

“We have to-day (Sept. 30) found Pursh's locality for *Scolopendrium vulgare*. Dr. Torrey in his work published in 1843, says: “It was first detected in North America by Pursh, who found it among loose rocks, in shady woods, near Onondaga, on the plantation of J. Geddes, Esq.” That gentleman was grandfather to the present owner, Mr. James Geddes. The fern was discovered when his father, Mr. Geo. Geddes, was a lad. He saved a frond and many botanists have since that day searched for the fern, but it was left for us to rediscover it to-day. Some twenty of us visited the farm to-day, and separating into two parties, explored thoroughly. Mrs. Barnes, our Vice-President, was probably the first lady who saw it, but several others were not far behind. The locality is not far from the new station for *Botrychium Lunaria* and *Epipactis*.”

THE MOST ARCTIC TIMBER.—Among the specimens brought from Grinnell Land by the British Polar Expedition of 1875-6, from the Alert's winter-quarters, lat. 82 deg. 27 min., is a piece of dead stem of *Salix arctica*, a centimetre and a half in diameter, “on a section of which nearly 40 annual circles” of very different size have been counted. This is said to be “the finest piece of indigenous timber yet met with in Grinnell Land.”—A. GRAY.

“CARNIVOROUS PLANTS.”—The epithet *carnivorous* seems to have been first applied to plants by Wm. Bartram, in the introduction to his Travels, p. xx, where in a very highly wrought description of *Dionaea muscipula*, he denominates it a “carnivorous vegetable.” He suggests the same of *Sarracenia*, but remains in doubt.—A. GRAY.

GLUE FOR THE HERBARIUM.—*Fish glue* is made on a large scale at Gloucester, Mass., and is sold both in a solid form and in a pasty liquid state. It is cheap, nearly colorless, and strong, and well adapted for affixing specimens and tickets to the herbarium-sheets. We here use it in the liquid form, and find it very handy and excellent. It takes the place both of the ordinary glue, in which it saves heating, and of the tragacanth paste.—A. GRAY.

AN EXTEMPORE BOTANIC GARDEN.—I doubt if any college which does not boast a regular botanic garden, can show upon its own

waste-grounds a longer list of plants than Brown University. On the 19th of September, in a rapid inspection of the campus, I recorded 118 species, representing 41 natural orders. As often happens in such localities, there was an odd jumble of garden and wild plants. I have no idea that I exhausted the list, which, it must be remembered also, represents but one season.—W. W. BAILEY.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.—On Monday, October 6th, I found on the college campus *Cornus paniculata*, L'Her, simultaneously in fruit and flower. *Viola pedata* is having a second period of blossoming, and a friend in Vermont writes me that as late as October 1st she gathered Hepaticas in flower.

Mrs. Kilburn, of Lonsdale, R. I., sent me the *Leptopoda brachyptera*, Torr. and Gray, from Lincoln, R. I. I visited the locality and found the plant abundant and spreading. The original owner of the estate, called Quinsnickett, introduced many things in the neighborhood, which are now well established, and perhaps this. Almost at the same time, Mr. J. L. Bennett found *Helenium autumnale*, L., in the same town. It is convenient to have a locality for these plants within easy reach.—W. W. BAILEY, *Brown University*.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI, by Chas. H. Peck.—AGARICUS (COLLYBIA) AMABILIPES.—Pileus thin, convex or expanded, glabrous, reddish-yellow and striatulate on the thin margin when moist, reddish-brown or chestnut-colored when dry; lamellæ broad, not crowded, subventricose, rounded behind, pale-yellow, venoseconnected; stem equal, stuffed or hollow, velvety, tawny-brown; spores elliptical, .0003 of an inch long.

Plant 2-3 inches high, pileus about 1 inch broad, stem 1-2 lines thick.

Decaying wood. Sheboygan, Wisconsin. July. *J. J. Brown*.

This pretty species is related to *A. velutipes*, from which it differs in its more scattered mode of growth, more slender stem, and different spores. Its pileus also is not viscid and shrivels less in drying.

BOVISTA SUBTERRANEA.—Subgregarious, immersed in the soil; peridium subglobose, about one inch in diameter, the exterior whitish, covered by dense mycelioid filaments and adhering dirt, at length separable from the smooth flexible interior peridium; capillitium and spores brown, the flocci long, slender, flexuous, simple or sparingly branched, the spores globose, rough, .00025—.0003 of an inch in diameter.

Grassy ground. Dakota Territory. July. *C. W. Irish*.